



# LABOR CLARION

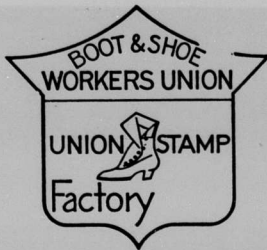
LEADING ARTICLES—June 13, 1913.

POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOLS.  
STUBBORNNESS GONE MAD.  
KEEFE ON IMMIGRATION.  
INTERNATIONAL NEWS LETTER.  
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT LAW.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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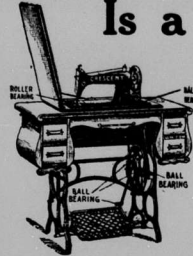
JOHN F. TOBIN, President

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## Radical Changes

in the industrial world have been wrought through the invention of machinery. Now-a-days, no matter how new it may be, if a machine becomes unable to produce work enough to pay for the attention it requires for operating, it is discarded, and a newer and better machine installed. This economical condition should be duplicated in the domestic world, therefore, to insure the greatest return for money and time invested in home equipment and home duties.

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June 22d, 8 p. m.—"Woman's Progress."

June 29th, 8 p. m.—"The French Revolution,  
What it Accomplished."

July 6th, 8 p. m.—"The True Story of the  
Haymarket Riot and the Great Eight  
Hour Strike of 1886."

ADMISSION 15c

*Mrs. Parsons has been an active  
worker in the Labor Movement  
for over 30 years. :: :: :: ::*



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XII.

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No. 18

## POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOLS

At a meeting of schoolmasters some years ago a well-known public educator said that the child should begin to specialize for his life-work in the high school, if not earlier. This feature of education, up to a few years ago, had been sadly neglected in the United States, and has not yet reached a stage of development sufficient to warrant comparison with many European countries, largely because of the disagreement among those in charge of our educational affairs as to just what should be the curriculum in vocational and technical training schools. We have trained our school children to the idea that if they would be diligent in their studies they would go out and become doctors, lawyers, civil engineers, architects and experts in all of the professions. We have entirely ignored the fact that for every one that embarked in a business or profession and made good, ten, immediately upon leaving school, find their way into some form of manual labor, either as apprentices in the skilled trades or at common labor, with but little chance because of lack of previous equipment.

There seems to be a disposition among our school directors in this city to continue this idea of making of our Polytechnic High School a sort of preparatory school for entrance to a university course. This we believe to be a mistake and one which leads far from the mark. A high school of this character should have as its foundation principle the equipping of its pupils so as to make them useful to mankind from the day they leave school. Such training will be seen to develop and express mental ability as definitely as the seemingly more intellectual and artistic pursuits, and will enable the pupil, if made of the right sort of stuff, to climb to the higher walks without great difficulty. We believe our Polytechnic High School is at present traveling along the right lines, and that change assured by an educator of long experience and admitted high must prove detrimental rather than beneficial, and in this we are standing in his profession in this city and State, that we have the right idea.

Schools of the character of the Polytechnic High School are badly needed in this country if we are to maintain our industrial supremacy, but in order to fulfill their mission they must be conducted along the proper lines. A student whose head has been filled with nothing but higher mathematics as suggested by the president of our School Board in the daily public prints last week, is but lightly equipped for the duties of forge or lathe. In these days of high tension in the industrial world employers have but little inclination to teach boys a trade. The apprentice system in most trades does not produce satisfactory results, because the skilled craftsman is himself driven to the utmost to hold his own job, which leaves the instruction he is able to give the apprentice but perfunctory at best. The result is a generation of round pegs in square holes; boys naturally bright and full of latent ability compelled to remain but mediocre in ability and with relatively small earning power.

All this is wrong. A system of vocational training must be brought forward to fill the void, and this can not be done by making of our high schools preparatory institutions for university entrance, for four-fifths of their students never reach the higher institutions of learning.

Vocational training must be along the lines of immediate needs upon leaving the school and entering the industrial world. There is no room for dispute on this point regardless of what purely academic men may say.

The average boy is naturally a human dynamo, full of energy and determination. One needs but to watch him at play to make this discovery. He needs to be taught that all useful work is honorable. He needs to be trained along the line of work he is interested in and for which he shows a natural aptitude. Those parents then may count themselves fortunate who find in the boy of 12 or 14 a distinct bent toward one line of work, whether it be investigation, invention or practical work, and the Polytechnic High School should cover the practical end, for opportunities in other directions have been numerous for years.

The inclination to draw away from the hand crafts is gradually being weakened by the re-awakening in the mind of the youth

of the beauty and meaning of excellent work in the practical arts. Not every man, no matter how learned or cultured, can become a skilled machinist, carpenter, blacksmith or artisan of any kind, and this knowledge is finding its way to the boy of today and causing him to hold higher opinions as to the value of such skill, and as a result, if given the opportunities, the next generation or two will produce some splendid types of American citizenship.

In the conduct of schools calculated to furnish training places for this youth there is no room for political manipulation. They must be governed with an eye single to the turning out of boys, and girls, too, with an equipment which will greatly aid them in their struggle for existence. This can best be done by the total exclusion of politics and pull of every description.

There is in the labor movement a lurking suspicion that vocational training schools may redound to the disadvantage of the movement, and this suspicion is sharpened by the conduct of some college students in time of labor troubles, but there has never been an innovation in industry that did not produce lamentations and fear in some quarter. We feel that these institutions will be much closer to the people than are colleges and universities and will be attended by a different class of students—a hardier, more democratic and less caddish class direct from the homes of the workers. And while we would like to see the faculty of such schools composed of trade unionists or those who have a sympathetic leaning toward trade unionism, we are willing to take chances on inculcating the principles of trade unionism in the students that leave such schools after they reach the shop or factory if they have not received such information in the school or at home. The trade union movement favors the establishment of such schools because the membership sees the need of them. The trade unionist knows that the boy is not given an opportunity in the workroom to become master of a trade, largely because the employer is much more interested in immediate profits than he is in the future supply of competent mechanics, and because of this condition of affairs he favors vocational and technical training schools.

The union man, however, entertains the hope that his sons and daughters may receive their training in these schools from teachers whose sympathies are with trade unionism, or at least not antagonistic to it. He believes that in the past our pedagogues have been recruited largely from the ranks of those who knew nothing of the merits of trade unionism and who cared less, but he also believes the world is daily growing more democratic and that even our schools and colleges will ultimately be relieved of the narrow-minded aristocrat who feels himself the superior of the balance of humanity.

America has brought out many self-made men, men who have not had the usual early academic training, men who have not been bent in early youth to those things that are commonly held to make for culture, and these men have reached in some way or another a high degree of success. They have worked side by side with the man of academic training and outstripped him in achievement. An Abraham Lincoln has chopped his way out of the wilderness and on to the White House at Washington. In all of the professions of today men without academic training stand out conspicuously as masters of them. All of these things have had a tendency to democratize our teachers and our schools. It is true, there are still a few who think more of preventing their trousers from bagging at the knees and maintaining a frozen dignity and outward airs of superiority than they do of accomplishing something of worth in the world, but they are growing scarcer as the years pass and will soon be numbered with the relics of a forgotten day.

Properly conducted these vocational training schools will be of great value in our industrial development. A short time ago we visited San Francisco's Polytechnic High School and were very favorably impressed with the work being done therein and entertain high hopes for its future if it continues along present lines. A visit, by trade unionists, to this institution will be both interesting and instructive.



## STUBBORNNESS GONE MAD

On Wednesday, May 7th, the Light and Power Council declared a strike against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company because of a refusal on the part of that institution to pay the wage scale demanded by the various unions affiliated with the Council.

In the early days of the strike the company may have been justified in the presumption that it could conduct its business without the assistance of the striking unions, but the strike has been on now for six weeks and the company has utterly failed to fill the places of the skilled men who left its employ and its service has been ruined. Many attempts have been made to employ competent mechanics, but every effort has ended in failure. All sorts of schemes have been resorted to, and large amounts of money expended in an endeavor to re-establish the service, but without the slightest approach to success.

The citizens of this city, and of other sections involved in the strike zone, have been patient beyond the ordinary degree. They have nightly plodded homeward in darkness and hazarded the dangers of such a condition with little or no complaint. Highway robbery and burglary have increased to an alarming extent throughout the darkened strike zone. This is a natural condition. The criminal always operates under cover of darkness. In the face of these conditions the people have exercised an almost superhuman patience, so that on this score the company cannot complain that it has not been given abundant opportunity to make good its promises of normal service.

The time has now arrived for a little sanity. It has been demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt that it is necessary for the company, in order to secure competent mechanics, to deal with the unions now out on strike. From no other source can men capable of furnishing efficient service be obtained. The company has scoured the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico in its effort to get capable men, but always with the same result—failure.

The people are entitled to light and power. It is the contract duty of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to furnish them with it. The people have been reasonable. The strikers have been reasonable. The company has been both unreasonable and unusually stubborn. The time has arrived for action. The company is hopelessly defeated in the contest, and the people are becoming impatient and angry with the degree of unreasonable stubbornness displayed by its officers, and demand that there shall be an end to the controversy which is causing so much inconvenience and hardship.

Public opinion is almost solidly with the striking mechanics because of the spirit of fairness displayed by them, and feels that it is time for the officials of the company to rise to the full stature of men and confer with former employees in an honest effort to bring about the much desired settlement of the existing difficulty.

Every day the strike is prolonged adds to the feeling against the company because of the attitude assumed by its officers. The strike should be speedily ended in the interest of the general public, the stockholders of the company and the strikers.

Time will make no changes. The end will be the same if prolonged a year as if settled right now. The striking mechanics are masters of the field. The company is hopelessly checkmated.

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### WIRELESS OPERATORS WIN.

The strike of the Wireless Telegraphers' Union against the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, which has been waged with such vigor during the past two months, was settled last Friday afternoon. The settlement was brought about by S. J. Konenkamp, International President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union.

While the operators were not successful in having all their demands acceded to, they will receive a substantial increase in wages, all men to be returned to their former positions and grievance committees to represent them in all difficulties with the company in the future.

### JOHN Z. WHITE.

The Labor Council last Friday night was given the privilege of hearing John Z. White, the famous single tax lecturer, on the subject "Home Rule in Taxation." Mr. White, himself an old-time printer and union man, gave the Council an idea of the power of the courts, and suggested that organized labor should pay more attention in the future as to the men selected for positions on the bench.

In treating the question of taxation he described the remarkable growth of the many cities in the Canadian Northwest, and attributed to their excellent methods of levying taxes, almost all improvements being exempted.

Mr. White made an eloquent plea for the approval of the constitutional amendment which will be submitted to the people at the next general election, providing for home rule in taxation.

## Coffee is Injurious to Some Folks Does it Affect You?



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YOU WILL WANT  
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A DAY.

## THREE G's

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HEALTH BUILDING, INVIGORATING DRINK.



**KEEFE ON IMMIGRATION.**

Proposing a restriction upon the number of immigrants from any country, to be fixed at 10 per cent of the number of persons of similar nationality who were shown to be residents of the United States at the time of the last census, a bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Dillingham, chairman of the former Immigration Commission and joint author of the Burnett-Dillingham bill, vetoed by President Taft. The illiteracy test, so-called, is omitted from this measure.

Countries of the Western hemisphere are exempted from the operation of the provision. The bill provides that when the maximum number of any nationality has been admitted, all other aliens of such nationality who may apply for admission during the same fiscal year shall be excluded, except that aliens returning for a temporary visit abroad, and aliens coming to join near relatives, as well as members of professional and business classes, may be admitted without reference to such maximum number. It is also provided that the secretary of labor may admit aliens in excess of the maximum number when, in his opinion, such action is justifiable as a measure of humanity. Transportation companies are subject to a fine of \$100 for each alien brought to the United States in excess of the maximum number allowed.

That the present immigration law has but little effect in retarding the great influx of aliens, 1,033,212 of whom applied for admission in the last fiscal year with only 1.4 per cent excluded for all causes, is the declaration of Daniel J. Keefe, Commissioner General of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, in a statement recently issued.

Notwithstanding the mandatory provisions of the law, says Mr. Keefe, it has been difficult in the past to deport even when the aliens are defective. It has become customary for friends or philanthropic societies to appeal in behalf of rejected aliens, and in taking such appeals little or no consideration is given to the merits of the cases, the desire being in any event to land the alien.

Present indications are that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, there will be approximately 1,375,000 applicants for admission and that the percentage of exclusions will not exceed that of the previous year. This great influx, composed largely of unskilled laborers, undoubtedly is due largely to the activities of ticket agents and others, who solicit and induce aliens to migrate.

The Burnett-Dillingham bill, passed at the last session of Congress, but vetoed by President Taft, was an excellent measure, not only in the improvement it would have effected in the administrative features of the law, but because it contained the illiteracy test, a provision that would have gone a long way toward reducing the economically undesirable portion of our immigration.

Although I was in favor of the illiteracy test (and undertook to indorse it in my last annual report), I am not at all sure it goes far enough in restricting immigration of the class against which it is especially directed. At any rate, I am clearly of the opinion that the restriction of immigration of the unsound should be made more thorough.

The best recommendation that has yet been made regarding the further restriction of immigration is that recently proposed as a substitute for the illiteracy test; although I can see no reason why the illiteracy test should not be placed in the law simultaneously with it. The proposition in question is that the number of aliens of any nationality, exclusive of temporary visitors, admitted to the United States in any fiscal year should be required by law not to exceed ten per cent of the number of persons of such nationality resident in the United States at the time the next preceding census was taken, but the minimum number of any nationality admissible in any fiscal year should be not less than 5000. It is not contemplated this provision shall apply to Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico or Cuba.

Thus, under this plan, 134,312 Italians could come annually; while the average number per year during the past decade has been 207,152; from Austria-Hungary 167,058 could come, against an annual average for the past decade of 219,782; from Greece 10,128, against 20,118; from Turkey in Europe 5000, against 10,832. On the other hand 250,133 natives of Germany would be entitled to come annually, while the average annual immigration of such people during the past decade has been only 35,139. Denmark could send 13,165 compared with 6971 that have been coming, and the United Kingdom would be allowed a maximum of 257,353, against 95,836.

**CONTEMPT OF COURT.**

An amusing scene was recently enacted in a country court. The justice, a big pompous official, with a voice like a trombone, took it upon himself to examine a witness—a little, withered old man, whose face was as red and wrinkled as a smoked herring.

"What is your name?" asked the justice.

"Why squire," said the astonished witness, "you know my name as well as I know yourn."

"Never you mind what I know, or what I don't know," was the caution given with magisterial severity. "I ask the question of my official capacity, and you're bound to answer it under oath."

With a contemptuous snort the witness gave his name and the questioning proceeded.

"Where do you live?"

"Why," he continued, appealing to the laughing listeners, "I've lived in this town all my life, and so's he," pointing to the justice, "an' to hear him go on you'd think—"

"Silence!" thundered the irate magistrate. "Answer my question, or I'll fine you for contempt of court."

Alarmed by the threat, the witness named his place of residence, and the examination went on.

"What is your occupation?"

"Eh?"

"What do you do for a living?"

"Oh, git out, squire. Jest as if you don't know that I'm a gardener."

"As a private individual I do know it, but as the court I know nothing about it," said the perspiring justice.

"Well, squire," remarked the puzzled witness, "if you know somethin' outside the court room and don't know nothing in it, you'd better get out and let somebody try this case that's got sense."

And the witness was fined for contempt.

"Our International has made a move heretofore unknown when it decided to join with our employers in the issuance of a label to take the place of our union label," said President Rosenberg, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. This action was taken by a special convention of the organization, held in Yonkers, N. Y. The joint label will be controlled by committees representing the union and those employers who are in agreement with the organization. This plan of adopting a joint label is a new one, and its effects will be watched with considerable interest. It is proposed now that both the organization and the employers using this label will conduct vigorous campaigns for the purpose of calling attention to the conditions under which garments bearing the joint label are made.

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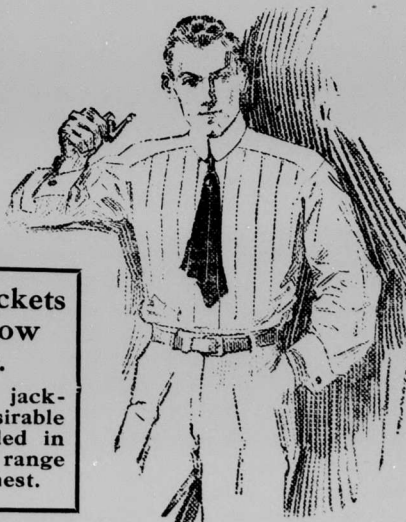
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Regular.

Waiters, black jackets; every desirable style is included in the lot. Sizes range from 33 to 46 chest.





## International News Letter

**Great Britain.**—The Miners' Congress in South Wales has instructed its executive to communicate with all great organizations with a view to bring about a more united action and mutual support where important matters are concerned. The International Transport Workers' Congress which was to have taken place in London in June next, has been postponed till August 26th. The strike in the factories belonging to the Co-Operative Wholesale Society has ended in a victory for the workers. The last one of the dismissed work girls, whose reinstatement the management had opposed, was taken on again, with the result that work was resumed by the strikers. The Scotch Trade Union Congress, which lately took place in Dumfries, was attended by 150 delegates representing 300,000 members of Scottish trade unions. The congress dealt with all matters of moment, including questions of social legislation and also the special wants of the Scottish workers. About 50,000 miners in South Wales refused to resume work after the 1st of May, in order to compel the non-union miners to join the union. Very good results were obtained. In nearly all cases the non-union men joined the union and the strike thereupon ended. Upon the invitation of the London Trades Council the executive of the Berlin Trades Union spent several days in London and stopped at Brussels on their way back. The object of the journey was to bring about a closer relationship and a better understanding between the workers of these large cities. It is reported that the London Trade Council will return the visit.

**Norway.**—The National center of the Norwegian trade unions and the employers' union have decided to appoint a joint committee for the purpose of drafting a bill outlining the course of arbitration proceedings for industrial disputes. Such a measure has already been carried through in Denmark. A petition has been sent to the Norwegian parliament asking that the discussion over the government bill on the same subject be postponed till the work of the committee of the employers and workers is ready.

**Sweden.**—The social democratic propositions for an investigation in respect to the legal minimum wage has been rejected by the Swedish parliament. The same fate also overtook the proposition for an eight-hour working day.

**Turkey.**—The secretary of the trade unions in Constantinople reports that the recently inaugurated labor movement has suffered tremendously through the war and its consequences. The work of the few organizations which still exist is very much handicapped in consequence of the exceptional state of affairs. Quite a number of factories for women's ready made clothing have been closed because almost all means of communication between Constantinople and Rumelia (the country where the products of these mills are disposed of) have been cut off. Five hundred workers are thrown out of work in consequence of this. Three hundred and fifty workers in cigarette paper factories were locked out because they would not agree to a reduction in wages. Many private employees have suffered likewise. Two hundred and thirty brewery workers have been locked out for the last three months. Book binders, carpenters and men of other trades are almost all without work. The prices of all necessities of life have arisen rapidly and the rent has almost doubled itself. Bread has reached an exorbitant price, and meat has become almost a luxury. Under such circumstances it is certainly not easy to push on with the labor movement, but the organization which has had to endure the war and all its accompanying terrors will soon emerge into new life and be in a position to report new progress.

**Germany.**—The Coppersmiths' Union, the only

one to decline to amalgamate with the Union, conducted 268 wage movements last year, in which 6140 persons were involved. A total increase in wages of 17,625 marks per week was obtained for 4914 persons. Collective agreements were entered into, in which 4477 workers were concerned; a downright surprising result for a calling which has worked along trade union lines for years without seeming to reap any benefits. The funds of the union amount to \$50,300. The Factory Workers' Union had a membership of 207,597 at the beginning of the present year, of which number 26,324 were women workers. Last year showed an increase of 18,154.

**Russia.**—May 1st was appropriately celebrated as a labor day in the provinces of Russia adjacent to the Baltic Sea and also in Russian Poland and the neighboring provinces. Notwithstanding the fact that the police took the "necessary precautions" they were unable to prevent an almost general stoppage of work in Riga, Warsaw, and other places, where hand bills were distributed and demonstrations attempted. A large squad of police and police spies entered the editorial and printing offices of the social democratic newspaper, the "Prawda," in St. Petersburg, on the night of the 30th of April, under the leadership of a police officer. A search of the premises ensued, which lasted several hours. Without troubling to wait for the editor or the publisher, the police forced open all cupboards, drawers and boxes, taking away the whole of the books, newspapers, and correspondence.

**Austria.**—The Tailors' Union now numbers 8211 members as compared with 7088 in the year 1908, although about 1000 members were lost on account of a split caused by the separatist movement. The locksmiths in Vienna have entered into a new tariff agreement, in which 120 factories and workshops are involved; this means 2100 workers. The agreement provides for a reduction of the weekly working time from 54 to 53½ hours, an advance in the minimum wage from 3½d to 4d per hour for journeymen during their first year after completion of apprenticeship, and from 4½d to 5d, for all other workers. No industrial concern employing more than 10 workers is allowed to work women or girls between the hours of 8 in the evening and five in the morning. The Saddler and Bag Makers' Union has increased its membership from 1721 to 1948 in the last year, although 163 members in Prague fell away as a result of the separatist movement.

**Hungary.**—The Metal Workers' Union has raised its membership from 17,481 to 26,723. Of this number 20,000 are in Budapest. The average number of the Tailors' Union for the year 1911 was 4282, for the year 1912, 4875. According to the yearly report of the Trade Union Central the number of affiliated members stood at 111,966 at the end of the year 1912, as compared with 95,180 at the end of the year 1911, and 86,478 at the end of the year 1910.

**Roumania.**—The tariff agreement entered into between the master bookbinders and the employers in 1910 is now about to be revised, and the employers want to make this an opportunity for reducing the wages of the workers by no inconsiderable amount.

**Bulgaria.**—Through a telegram received from St. Sophia, we learn that the trade unions held a very impressive peace demonstration on the occasion of the first of May.

**Switzerland.**—The "Flugelrad," the Swiss railway workers' journal, states that upon the occasion of the Kaiser's visit to the Swiss maneuvers

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the stretch of railway over which the royal train traveled was most carefully guarded. Same was thickly lined with men who were in some cases drawn from places a great distance away for this purpose. These men have not only been absolutely refused any kind of remuneration for their night work, but the wages for the day required for the journey to and from their special duty have been deducted. The Swedish Temperance Union now numbers 93,146, that is one member for every 40 inhabitants. Fifty-three delegates as well as a representative of the French sister union, were present at the municipal workers conference in Olten. A proposition to abolish the secretariat was defeated by 36 to 16.

**France**—The 24th congress of the railway men was attended by 129 delegates still engaged in the service, and who represented 161 local bodies. The number of members has fallen from 57,627 to 22,965 since the unsuccessful strike of 1910. The membership has, however, recently commenced to increase. Agitation is somewhat handicapped because of a rapidly growing catholic organization, a republican railway workers' union and also a new trade union which broke away from the old organization. This new union is now seeking re-affiliation. The congress has, however, refused to take back the members of this organization as a body, possibly because some of the members are not acceptable, but has left it to the discretion of these workers to apply separately for re-admittance.

#### ANTI-CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

We, the Anti-Capital Punishment League, earnestly urge all men and women who disapprove of legal murder to give immediate circulation to the following petition of reprieve for the men now sentenced to death in this State. This reprieve petition is preliminary to an initiative petition for the abolition of the death penalty.

Let all working men and women who feel in earnest in this cause get to work for this petition quickly, as it must be mailed before June 19th. Clip out the following petition, paste it on a blank sheet, circulate it for signatures and addresses among your friends and neighbors and mail it before the 19th to the Governor at Sacramento. Then notify the Anti-Capital Punishment League at 220 Post Street or 1064 Phelan Building as to your success. Additional petitions can be secured at either of above addresses.

M. P. CHRISTENSEN, Pres.

#### REPRIEVE PETITION.

To Hon. Hiram W. Johnson, Governor of the State of California.

Relieving that so soon as opportunity is offered at the polls the majority of the qualified electorate of California will abolish the death penalty; and, believing that the experience of Wisconsin, Michigan, Maine, Rhode Island and Kansas, where the death penalty has not been inflicted for many years, demonstrates that the infliction of the death penalty does not tend to decrease the number of homicides; and, believing it highly fitting that you sitting as the leader of the "Progressive Cause" in the foremost progressive State of the nation should lend your utmost aid to the general movement for the State to recognize the value and sacredness of human life; and, believing that the initiative petition for the abolition of the death penalty, which was inadvertently filed too late to be submitted to the electorate in 1912, would have carried if it had been voted on, therefore,

We, the undersigned, respectfully petition and urge your Excellency to reprieve all persons now or hereafter under sentence of death in California, until an initiative petition can be circulated, and the question of abolishing the death penalty and substituting therefor adequate protection to society can be submitted to the men and the women of California.

#### NOLAN ON LABOR COMMITTEE.

In selecting the committees of the lower House of Congress John I. Nolan, having expressed a preference for it, has been given a place on the committee on labor. Nolan will be of great service to labor on this committee, and labor men of the Fifth District will be pleased to know that he has been thus honored by his colleagues in the House.

The committee in which labor is most interested is, of course, the Labor Committee. In the Sixty-second Congress the Labor Committee was composed of thirteen members, but in the announcement of the committees in the House on June 3d the Labor Committee for this Congress is composed of twelve members. On this committee there are five members of trade unions, namely: Representatives Lewis of Maryland, coal miner; Maher of New York, hatter; Casey of Pennsylvania, plumber; Keating of Colorado, printer, and Nolan of California, iron molder. David J. Lewis, a card holder, succeeds to the chairmanship of the committee. The following are the members of the committee: Representative Lewis, of Maryland, chairman; Maher of New York, Gray of Indiana, Casey of Pennsylvania, Baltz of Illinois, Watson of Virginia, Keating of Colorado, Walsh of New Jersey, Smith of Michigan, Hawley of Oregon, Brown of Wisconsin, and Nolan of California.

#### GOMPERS UNDERGOES OPERATION.

President Gompers last Friday underwent an operation for mastoiditis. He has been ill nearly three months, and owing to his general physical condition the physicians deemed it not advisable to carry out the usual treatment—that of performing an operation—but prescribed a treatment to keep the affection in check and build up his general health. President Gompers responded to this treatment in such a satisfactory manner that it was decided to perform the operation, believing that he could withstand the shock.

The surgeons were one hour in performing the delicate operation, from 12 until 1 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock President Gompers had entirely recovered from the anaesthetic administered.

The physicians are hopeful, in that President Gompers withstood the ordeal in a gratifying manner. There is still danger, however, but the physicians assert that if no complications ensue during the next ten days or two weeks his complete recovery is assured.

#### THE WILL.

By Charles P. Hardeman.

The will needs attention, care and strengthening. It must be exercised, and must act in spite of feeling, or inclination, or passion. If you allow it to become weak by catering to, or acting in accordance with, your natural proclivity, you rob yourself of your best help and your surest means of success. For a strong will, a will developed and nurtured by habitual exercise, enables one to begin a task, to work assiduously at the task and to persevere in the task. A will, trained to act contrary to the guidance of passion, will not fail to carry one on to complete success. Such a will makes us men of iron character, places us under the control of rational impulses, and puts us on the road set aside for us by common sense and reason.

Nothing can be done without determination, and determination is one of the characteristics of a strong will; nothing can be done without perseverance, and perseverance is one of the fruits of a strong will.

It is in the power of each one of us to strengthen our will; it is in the power of each one of us to enervate our will; success or failure rests with us.

Wise men are instructed by reason; men of less understanding by experience; the most ignorant by necessity.—Cicero.



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# LABOR CLARION

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FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1913.

But truths on which depend our main concern,  
That 'tis our shame and misery not to learn,  
Shine by the side of every path we tread,  
With such a luster he that runs may read.

—Cowper.

The "Labor Clarion" would be pleased to receive the following papers from anyone who may have them to spare: June 3, September 23, November 4 and December 9, 1910.

Reports are to the effect that an investigation of the funds collected by the I. W. W. to carry on the Lawrence strike disclose a shortage of \$10,800. If these reports are true some of the people who handled these funds should be in jail.

Secretary Daniels of the Navy announces that vacancies in the pay corps shall in the future be filled from the enlisted force. This policy, if religiously observed, should have a tendency to keep the ranks well filled without the large number of recruiting stations now maintained.

The best solution of the unemployed problem for trade unionists is a consistent and persistent demand for the union label. The label is also one of the best organization builders at the command of the labor movement. The possibilities are so great and the effort required so slight that he is indeed a sluggard who fails to demand it.

William Wood of the Wool Trust has been acquitted by a Massachusetts jury. The trial, however, served the purpose of bringing out positive proof that a conspiracy to plant dynamite in order to arouse prejudice actually existed and that the explosive was planted, and the scheme only failed because of the asinine stupidity of those engaged in the plot.

A former United States Senator from West Virginia has been revealed by a Senatorial investigation as a lobbyist at Washington for twenty-two railroads. Five former members of the lower house, all men of previously great influence in shaping legislation, have been uncovered as lobbyists for large combinations of capital. The privileged interests are dying hard.

Two publications have been suppressed in Japan because of articles in them advocating the freedom of woman. The chief of police who did the suppressing says: "It is deplorable that they should publicly criticise womanly obedience or wifely tenderness, and try to destroy the time-honored customs of Japanese women. In future the authorities will strictly prohibit the sale of any publication which contains improprieties."

## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT LAW

Like a pack of hungry and howling wolves a little coterie of employers of California, headed by that consistent representative of greed, the San Francisco "Chronicle," is endeavoring to stir up sufficient interest to get some deluded souls to put up money enough to pay for the circulation of petitions for signatures to call a referendum election on the act recently passed by the Legislature for the relief of the industrially injured.

These creatures, even with the misrepresentation and falsehood they are so industriously spreading throughout the State, have absolutely no hope that such an election would fail to ratify the law. Their only hope is expressed by the "Chronicle" in the following paragraph in a three-column freak editorial last Saturday morning:

"If 20,000 signatures are attached to the referendum petition the bill will be shelved until an election takes place. In the regular order of things, no election to decide the question would take place until November, 1914."

The very fact that the people voted by an overwhelming majority for a constitutional amendment which would permit the passage of the act complained of is assurance enough to the greedy yelpers that the people will almost unanimously endorse the law if it is submitted to them, but these greedy mortals hope they will be able to find 20,000 other employers who are as greedy and unfair as themselves and thus delay the operation of the law for another year.

The justice and fairness of the statute is nothing to them, nor is the fact that we are far behind Europe in legislation of this character of any concern. The one dominant and all-absorbing thought is that it may have a tendency to decrease their profits, and anything that decreases profits, even though it saves human life, is a thorn in the sides of the followers and supporters of the "Chronicle."

This vile sheet says:

"There was no necessity for this bill. There is today on the statute books a compensation law, administered by a commission appointed by the present Governor, that covers the case thoroughly and protects the employee legally in securing his rights. The 'Chronicle' favored this bill and favors it now."

The first sentence in this paragraph is disputed by the fact that the people by a majority of 82,312 deemed the necessity very urgent. The second sentence is a deliberate falsehood, because the present law is purely a voluntary proposition and no employer comes under its provisions unless he elects to do so, and, if we are not very badly mistaken, the "Chronicle," or its millionaire proprietor, has never so elected, and is entirely exempt from the operations of the present law which "covers the case thoroughly and protects the employee legally in securing his rights."

If the new law had been so framed and passed as to exempt the "Chronicle," it would have cost the other greedy employers of the State a pretty penny to enlist the support of the paper in the present furious attack upon it.

The "Chronicle" also says: "Under its provisions employers must submit to the arbitrary decision of three politicians called the 'commission.' The law forbids them to apply to any of the Superior Courts of the State for relief and places them in a position of helplessness." There is no attempt made to explain just why the three commissioners are politicians while the judge of the Superior Court is not. Perhaps the explanation may be found in the fact that it is sometimes much easier to coerce, intimidate and even bribe one man than three. When there are three men to be seen there is always lurking in the transaction the possibility of exposure. Has this fact anything to do with the wail being sent up by this San Francisco representative of privilege, or is the known honesty of the members of the Industrial Accident Board a disquieting factor?

One thing is potent to even the grasping employers who are talking of a referendum on the law. The people will overwhelmingly rebuke them if a petition signed by 20,000 electors furnishes the opportunity. This they know, so that the proposition, in their eyes, is reduced to a mathematical problem. Will the year's delay gained by circulating the petitions save them enough to pay for the work, and if so, will the Governor permit of the delay or will he provide for a special election to decide this and other questions?

Going over the field carefully the outlook is not very encouraging for greed, as many signs portend a dark and stormy day for all those who attempt to interfere with the installation of justice in dealing with the wounded industrial soldier, hence the wail being sent up by those who have so long enjoyed immunity from the operations of our laws.

Trade unionists should be careful when approached by those soliciting signatures for any purpose whatever, for there is danger of misrepresentation and deceit. Scrutinize the document presented and learn at first hand just what it provides for, without regard for the statement made by those who circulate it. Sign no petition which in any manner deals with the recently passed compensation act.

The San Francisco Labor Council voted last Friday night unanimously to warn every trade unionist it could possibly reach not to sign any such petitions.

All sorts of schemes will be used to gain signatures, so that it behooves every man and every woman in the State who believes in justice and fair dealing to be vigilant and watchful.

Accept no explanation or excuses. Depend entirely upon your own eyes and then you will be sure not to be victimized.



## Fluctuating Sentiments

A young girl was very devoted to her brother. She was extremely attentive to him and did all in her power to please him. She made little sacrifices for him whenever she could. Her attitude towards him was unselfish; her words to him were always cheerful and affectionate. But he poorly requited her. He acted towards her with unkindness, speaking abusively to her, or acting meanly towards her. He would never put himself out to do some little favor for her, or to supply some of her needs, or to make things pleasant and congenial for her. Ungratefulness, in all its shame and reproach, can be imputed to such a one.—C. P. Hardeman.

The frequent occurrence of drowning accidents during the summer serves to emphasize the need of a thorough understanding of the principles underlying resuscitation, and particularly the fact that success ultimately depends on preventing permanent injury from lack of blood to the brain. Efforts at resuscitation should be used for at least two hours after apparent death says Dr. F. W. Hitchings of Cleveland in a recent number of the "Journal of the American Medical Association." The heart may continue to beat for as long a time as five minutes after cessation of respiration, although it usually stops in two or three minutes. Add to a possible five minutes the seven minutes during which the brain may be completely resuscitated after total cessation of the heart-beat, a possible maximum of twelve minutes of relative death may be undergone with recovery.

Most of the things that are customary with us had some good reason for their origin, though we are apt to accept them and not inquire what that origin was. The water in a great many public fountains, whether for man or beast, comes out of a lion's mouth. Did you ever stop to think why a lion's head should be chosen in preference to any other design? This is said to be the reason: Among the ancient Egyptians the rising of the waters of the River Nile was the most important event of the year, as it meant life and prosperity to the whole nation. The rising of the waters always took place when the sun was in the constellation of Leo, or the lion. So they adopted the shape of a lion as the symbol for the life-giving waters of the Nile, and all their fountains were carved with a lion's head. The Greeks and Romans copied this symbol, and so it has come down to us—Manchester "Times."

There is no prettier sight on the city street than the children of all sizes, sorts and conditions. But the charm deepens to something very touching when one sees a big policeman take in hand a tiny toddler, scarcely able indeed to toddle and lead him safely across a street full of hurrying traffic. The other day a mother with a little child hesitated at a busy corner. The extra tall policeman who was standing guard in the middle of the stream of vehicles saw her. He came to the curb, lifted the baby carefully from the sidewalk to the pavement and stalked gravely back across the street, bending toward the child whom he led by one hand—so far below him stood the tot—while the mother held the baby's other hand. The trolley cars and the automobiles and the wagons and carriages all stopped. They made a clear lane for the little feet. The policeman did not have to lift his free hand in warning. His height displayed the majesty of his helmet to the world afar and everybody waited on his pleasure. And he pleased to see the baby safe to the other side. Then he returned to his post, gave the signal and things began to move again.

## Wit at Random

"Ma! ma!" sobbed Willie, "do my ears belong to my neck or my face?"

"Why, what is the matter?" was the temporizing reply.

"Well, you told Mary to wash my face, and she's washing my ears, too!"—"Sacred Heart Review."

"I wouldn't shave myself today," said she quietly.

"Want to insinuate that I've been drinking, eh?" he stormed.

"Not at all. But that isn't a cup of lather you brought in from the kitchen just now. That's a charlotte russe."—Washington "Herald."

She—Why do you work so hard?

He—I'm too nervous to steal.—Cornell "Widow."

"Have you hot water in your house?"

"Have I? My dear boy, I am never out of it."—Baltimore "American."

Heck—Some one calls the tongue an unruly member.

Peck—In our house it's the ruling member.

"Do you charge for bread and butter in this restaurant?"

"No, sir."

"Then gimme some."—"Life."

Distressed Damsel—Oh, sir, catch that man! He wanted to kiss me!

Pensive Pedestrian—That's all right. There'll be another along in a minute.—"The Purple Cow."

"Why is a horse that can't hold its head up like next Wednesday?"

"Don't know."

"Why, because its neck's weak."

"Oh, I heard that joke about a week back."—"Sacred Heart Review."

"Casey," said Pat, "how do yez tell th' age of a turkey?"

"Oi can always tell by the teeth," said Casey.

"By the teeth!" exclaimed Pat. "But a turkey has no teeth."

"No," admitted Casey, "but Oi have."

A witness in a particular case had been examined by the lawyer of the plaintiff and was turned over to the lawyer for the defense for cross-examination.

"Now, then, Mr. Smith," began the legal one, "what did I understand you to say that your occupation is?"

"I am a piano finisher," answered the witness.

"Yes, I see," persisted the lawyer; "but you must be more definite. Do you polish them or do you move them?"—Philadelphia "Telegraph."

An official taking the agricultural statistics of a rural district, called at a farmer's house when the occupier was out, and was directed by one of the family—a young lad—where he would find him.

"He's out in the paddock with the ass," said the boy. "You'll know father by his straw hat."

"My old barber has left the city."

"You seem very regretful."

"Yes; he had been trying to sell me a bottle of hair tonic for the past fifteen years, and so far I had succeeded in standing him off. Now I shall have to start the battle all over with a new man."—Pittsburg "Post."

## Miscellaneous

### CITIES AND MEN.

The great city is that which has the greatest man or woman.

If it be a few ragged huts, it is still the greatest city in the whole world.

The place where the great city stands is not the place of stretched wharves, docks, manufactures, deposits of produce. . . .

Nor the place of the tallest and costliest buildings, or shops selling goods from the rest of the earth.

—Walt Whitman.

Bigotry has no head and cannot think, no heart and cannot feel. When she moves, it is in wrath; when she pauses it is amid ruin. Her prayers are curses, her God is a demon, her communion is death, her vengeance is eternity, her decalogue written in the blood of her victims, and if she stops for a moment in her infernal flight it is upon a kindred rock to whet her vulture fang for a more sanguinary desolation.—Daniel O'Connell.

### THANKS.

By George Matthew Adams.

Get the Thank habit.

It is one of the best habits that you can form. Think for a moment. Did you ever regret a "Thank you," received from anybody? Did it ever make you feel mean, dissatisfied, out of sorts? Has it ever brought to you a feeling of remorse for service rendered? Well, then—

Get the Thank habit.

It is not necessary to express in mere words at all times your feeling of Thankfulness. Once get the habit thoroughly and you will LIVE it unconsciously. Thankful men and women show in their very eyes and attitude that they have the habit. It's the most "showy" quality possible. It's contagious, too.

Get the Thank habit.

You meet a gruff, inhuman being. He shows some service as though he was a sort of mechanical device. You Thank him. He at once becomes Human! Thankfulness acts like a powerful stimulant both on yourself and upon other people. It transforms. All days are fine days, all people are square people, all happenings are for the best to the one who has thoroughly mastered the "Thank Habit."

Get the Thank habit.

Get it by always acknowledging a service with a Thank You. If your Clerk, or Waiter, or Secretary, or Partner, or Friend does a service—no matter how small—hand over the Thanks—freely, with a broad, healthy Smile.

Get the Thank habit.

Thanks are the Diamonds in The Golden Rule. And to Thank is the most dignified habit among all the useful habits. Men have been known to lay down their lives for a Thank You—a sincere desire to repay through appreciation—in other words, by way of the Thank route.

Get the Thank habit.

Get it Today. You may not need it tomorrow. For there may be no tomorrow. The time to start to form a good habit is NOW. And of all habits, the Thank habit is the easiest to form and to teach to others. And the satisfaction that it returns to you is a precious thing. Every minute that you put off forming this habit, you put off the culmination of joys that rightfully belong to you. Start now to—Get the Thank habit.



## American Federation of Labor Letter

### Federation's Growth.

The American Federation of Labor continues its constructive work, and results this year are, indeed, most gratifying. The organizing campaign being conducted is producing widespread results. The following is a comparative statement showing the number of charters issued during the month of May, 1913, and during the same month last year.

	1913	1912
Central Bodies .....	7	3
Local Trade Unions.....	20	6
Federal Labor Unions.....	11	7

Total..... 38 16

The following is a comparative statement showing the number of charters issued during the eight months of this fiscal year and during the same period last year, October 1, 1912, to May 31, 1913:

	1913	1912
International .....	1	1
Departments .....	0	2
State Branches .....	1	0
Central Bodies .....	45	38
Local Trade Unions.....	141	97
Federal Labor Unions.....	43	35

Totals.....231 173

### Scheme of Railroads Fails

Press reports state that the American Railroad Employees' and Investors' Association will disband July 1st. This association was formed five years ago at the instance of the railroads. At the time of its formation P. H. Morrissey, then president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, was selected by the railroads as president of the association. The Employees' and Investors' Association made itself conspicuous by opposing all remedial legislation sought by the railroad organizations of the various States and also the Federal Congress. This association not only opposed labor and other legislation affecting railroads, but even concerned itself in other labor legislation. Some years ago, while the forces of organized labor were endeavoring to secure a ten-hour law for women in the State of Illinois, the Employees' and Investors' Association had representatives on the ground opposing it. When the railroads, a few years ago, attempted to have repealed Section 9 of Article 9, of the Constitution of Oklahoma, which in effect would have repealed that part of the constitution, which abrogated the fellow-servant rule, the State swarmed with representatives of the Employees' and Investors' Association, who assisted the railroad corporations as against the railroad brotherhood in an effort to secure the repeal of this section. The people of the State, however, refused to sanction the appeal by a majority of approximately 100,000. As a matter of fact it has been patent that the Employees' and Investors' Association was nothing more or less than a scheme originating in the brains of a few railroad magnates for the purpose of hectoring and dividing the employees of the railroads who were members of the various brotherhoods. By the voluntary dissolution of this association it operates as a public acknowledgment that the railroads have failed in their scheme to divide or decrease the influence and efficiency of the railroad brotherhoods. The president of this lamented association, P. H. Morrissey, so it is averred, is to become an assistant to the vice president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

### Pathetic Incident.

At the recent biennial meeting of the Railroad Telegraphers the first president of the organization in Baltimore, A. D. Thurston, who had been in poor health for a long time, in defiance of

advice against attendance, made the trip from St. Louis for the purpose of attending the convention. Upon his arrival there he became seriously ill, and it became necessary to remove him to his home, where he died shortly after. The convention adjourned out of respect to his memory, and sixty delegates proceeded to St. Louis to attend the funeral services, which were conducted under the impressive ritual of the organization.

### To Be Commended.

Contractors on reclamation work for the government who work their laborers more than eight hours per day hereafter will be prosecuted, according to an announcement made on June 3d by Secretary Lane of the Interior Department. Secretary Lane has issued orders requiring a complete record, including the actual working time of every employee, to be kept on each reclamation project. Any violation of the eight-hour workday order are to be reported to the Attorney General for prosecution.

### New Amendment Effective.

On May 31, 1913, Secretary of State William J. Bryan signed the formal announcement of the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution, providing for the direct election of United States Senators. This formally places the amendment in the Constitution.

### Good For Ironworkers.

Information coming into headquarters from seemingly reliable sources is to the effect that the McClintock-Marshall Company, one of the largest construction companies in the country, has been in negotiation with the officers of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and that a tentative agreement has been reached. It is a well known fact that the greater portion of the skilled iron workers are members of the Structural Iron Workers, and this may have had some part in securing an understanding with the large construction company mentioned.

### Investigation Under Way.

The Senate investigation of conditions in the strike district of West Virginia is progressing. A subcommittee named at a meeting of the Senate Education and Labor Committee has begun active work, and Senator Swanson, the chairman, asserted that every effort would be made to complete the investigation as rapidly as it is consistent with the thorough examination of conditions. Senators Martine, Shields, Borah and Kenyon are the other members of the committee. It is probable that Gov. Hatfield of West Virginia, whose orders placed the thousands of men in the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek mining districts under martial law, and the militia officers who took charge of the affected territory, will be the first witnesses asked to testify. The subcommittee probably will go to West Virginia to obtain at first hand evidence as to the results of the strike. It is expected that before the Senators go to West Virginia a general investigation will be begun here, from documentary evidence concerning the activities of the West Virginia militia following the declaration of martial law. The committee wants to have a fairly complete record of the legal status of citizens in the strike zone when it visits the affected territory.

### "Piece Is Set."

After arranging for the mandate in the alleged contempt case against President Gompers, Vice President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, in the event the United States Supreme Court does not grant the writs applied for by the Federation officials, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals has adjourned for the summer. The mandate committing President Gompers to jail for thirty days and fining Vice President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison \$500 each, is in readiness to be handed down should the court of last resort not allow a rehearing or undertake a review of the proceedings.

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### Government Coal Mine.

Chairman Pittman, of the Senate Territories Committee, has introduced a bill, which, if passed, will allow the government to mine coal in Alaska, when, in the opinion of the President, it is needed for the navy or when its appearance on the market might bring relief from oppressive conditions through a monopoly of coal. The bill provides for the withdrawal of all coal lands in the territory from location or purchase, and permits them to be entered hereafter only in tracts of 160 acres. Alternate tracts will be kept in the possession of the government.



**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, June 10, 1913, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Ella Smith, pianist, was admitted to membership upon examination.

Transfers deposited: Y. C. Escobar, Local No. 263; H. Hallejo, Local No. 367; Hans Linne, Local No. 10.

Transfers withdrawn: John Mulieri, Local No. 310; Frank MacCarthy, Local No. 310.

Members holding contracts for engagements in Marin County jurisdiction will please file same with the secretary, 68 Haight street, at once. The price for dance engagements for members going from San Francisco or Oakland will be \$5 per man for four hours, the price for Marin County local men to remain \$4 per man until further notice.

M. Lipman is the proud father of an 8-pound baby boy, born on June 10th.

Dues are now due and payable for the second quarter, amounting to \$2. Members will please pay same to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, before July 1, 1913, and avoid becoming delinquent and suspended.

The picnic committee is more than pleased with the interest shown by the membership in the ticket selling contest. The committee did not expect such a large list of competitors. The prizes are well worth the trouble the members are taking to win them. No member selling less than fifty to be eligible for a prize. Returns to be made on or before July 12th.

**UNION WOMEN BUSY.**

"I'd far rather be back at work as a stenographer than be doing Washington society," said Miss Agnes Hart Wilson, daughter of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, at the opening of the convention of the Women's Trade Union League in St. Louis.

"What sort of girl do you think is the best off—the so-called business or working girl or the servant?" she was asked.

"The servant, by all means. She has the time, her occupation is more healthy, and she can improve her condition. And, also, she is paid just as well. Of course, all girls are not adapted for housework, but for those who are I think it is the best thing.

"This matter of the stenographers looking down upon a waitress or of the bookkeepers frowning on a housemaid is all bosh. One is as good as another, and women must realize it."

The various committees which have been appointed to carry out the plans of the convention are hard at work. They are Organization, Education, Resolutions, Legislation, Fire Prevention, Constitution, Suffrage, Union Label, Finance, Judicial Decisions, Rules and Order and Credentials Committees. There are a number of Socialists on these various committees, and are, as a matter of fact, among the most active workers in the league.

Much good work for the cause of labor is expected to be accomplished.

All trades in which women participate are represented at the convention. Many new faces are to be seen. The splendid representation of the Boston telephone girls tells the tale of the remarkable work in the way of organizing which has been accomplished there during the year.

The local delegates are doing all within their power to make the visitors comfortable and give them a good time. The increased number of delegates and the enthusiasm that prevails at the sessions mark the progress done in the movement for the past two years.

Early in the convention Mayor Kiel, President Miller of the Musicians' Union, and the secretary of the Central Labor Council attended and gave addresses of welcome. The delegates replied with several songs.

**TENDENCIES IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT**

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

The growth of Socialism in the United States, where one would think it had the least opportunity for development, is one of the most striking things in our economic and political history. The Socialists are conducting more open-air meetings than are being held by all of the churches combined. Their literature far surpasses the literature of the church in its appeal to the man of the street. It is written in the language of the people. A prominent Socialist of the Middle West recently told me that in his city—which was strongly Socialistic and had elected a number of Socialist candidates to public office—there were 300 men who were pledged to get up every Sunday morning at five o'clock for the purpose of placing Socialist literature into the Sunday morning newspapers found upon the front porches of the people living in the districts for which they had become responsible. There are many Socialist Sunday Schools in our American cities, a good many reading rooms and several training schools for Socialist agitators. There are probably twenty-five million Socialists throughout the world, ten million of whom have cast their ballots for Socialist candidates. There are about 1000 Socialist office-holders in the United States, and the movement is rapidly increasing.

But what is Socialism? It is quite distinct from Anarchy. The Anarchist believes that the law is the source of all evil. Therefore, he would eradicate the law. The Socialist, on the other hand, would apply the law to society in all of its ramifications. Neither is it "Communism." The Communist believes in having everything owned by the community. Following is a definition of Socialism which is acceptable to most Socialists: "The ownership by the people of all the means of production, of distribution and exchange, democratically administered."

The labor problem resolves itself into a question of the equitable distribution of the product of industry. The American workingman is the most highly skilled workingman in the world. He is the most highly paid workingman in the world. But compared with what he produces, he is probably the poorest paid workingman in the world. It is not a question as to whether the workingman is receiving higher wages than he received fifty years ago. It is a question as to whether he is receiving a just share of the common product of capital and labor. The average workingman is not concerned about a general dividing up of all wealth, but he does insist that he shall be given a square deal. He does not want charity,—he wants work, and he wants justice. In this he is to be commended. There are some people who are tremendously disturbed about the growth of Socialism and they are bending every energy to exterminate it, but Socialism cannot be snuffed out, or bluffed out, or laughed out. The only way to abolish Socialism is to abolish the conditions which have given rise to Socialism. In the end there will be not one answer to the social question, but many. But all will be religious, for the social problem is at heart a religious problem. Therefore, the church will have an important part in its solution.

**PRISON LABOR COMMISSION.**

A national committee on prison labor is proposed in a bill by Senator O'Gorman. The committee, according to the bill, would seek to provide employment which would promote the welfare of prisoners to prevent unfair competition between prison-made goods and goods produced by free labor, and to obtain, if possible, for dependent families of prisoners, a fair proportion of the prisoners' earnings.

When you get to worrying, stop and think of the unnecessary things you worried about yesterday.—Youths' Companion.

**PETER AND THE WANDERING JEW.**

By Norman Duxbury.

A story is told of the wandering Jew, that, when unable to escape from this world by death, he determined to build such a tower that would take him completely out of the influence of this sphere, and for that purpose he would put aside each year one-half a million dollars' worth of building materials. St. Peter asked how long it would take to be able to fulfill his wish, and after doing some figuring he answered, 1913 years. Peter then replied that he would put aside a single penny at six per cent interest and pull down his tower as he built it.

If the Jew saved his one-half million every year from Christ's time until today, he would still be short some millions of the reputed wealth of Rockefeller; his power on earth would be less than the power of Rockefeller by many millions. But what about Peter's penny? Put out at six per cent it took 150 years to swell to \$100, but today it would have reached such proportions that Peter could give the total wealth of Rockefeller to every inhabitant of the globe and never miss it. He could plant a billion dollars in the grave of every person who has died since the Christian era and spend less in proportion than Rockefeller might spend on his breakfast. The weight of it would out-weigh the globe many millions of times and his power over the inhabitants of the globe is beyond comprehension. And if Peter's penny would have such a power today, what will be the power of Rockefeller's millions a few years from now? It takes little imagination to foresee the time when there will be no room on earth for anybody only Rockefeller.

Socialism proposes to abolish the private monopoly of interest in all necessary things; the iniquity of interest lies not in itself, but in the power it gives over the lives of others, and when the private ownership of these things—or of any other thing—is a power over the lives and happiness of society, then society must take away that power if society is to continue. It is not a question of morals, it is a question of self preservation, and this is the reason that the Socialists say that the private monopoly of interest, profit and rent as the means of maintaining life must be abolished.

Mr. Workingman, what are you going to do about it? The jaws of interest are eating the life out of you and yours to supply its demands. The beasts of profit and of rent are taxing the life blood of mankind, forcing some to the sweat shops and poverty, and some to the streets, to disease and death, that its insatiate maw may be filled. The end is coming, it is at hand. Will you help us to hasten the day when rent and interest will be returned to society, and the necessary things of life be produced for the use of mankind and not for the sake of profit?

Will you?

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PRACTICES IN ALL COURTS



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 6, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m. by President Gallagher.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Bartenders—Thos. Murphy, vice Chas. Schoenman. Carpenters No. 483—Kenneth McLeod, P. J. Freeman, vice A. D. McDonald, F. E. Willett. Pattern Makers—V. E. Lang, vice G. R. Marshall. Cap Makers—S. Blatties. Mold Makers No. 66—Frank Denning. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the A. F. of L., telegram in reference to the sanctioning of Gas Workers' strike against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. From Pile Drivers No. 77, and Millmen No. 422, endorsing the strike of the Light and Power Council. Building Trades Council, replying to the request of this Council for the names of persons signing the agreements with Pacific Gas and Electric Company. From Mayor Rolph, stating the assignment of policemen for the protection of the Gas Company would be given his careful consideration. From Machinists No. 68, repudiating the agreements signed by L. C. Grasser, and condemning the actions of T. J. Roberts and Electrical Workers No. 6. From Vallejo Trades and Labor Council, in reference to the position of Assemblyman Killingsworth on labor legislation. From Associated Students, Sacred Heart College, relative to purchasing copy of journal. From Leon R. Yankwich, withdrawing bill for services. From Central Federated Trades of New York, thanking Council for information in reference to the Anti-Alien Land bill.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Recreation League of San Francisco, request for a donation. From Light and Power Council, appeal for financial assistance for Gas Workers. From Pearl Button Workers of New York, appeal for financial assistance. Wage scale and agreement of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5. From Building Trades Council, in reference to jurisdiction on tunnel work.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Board of Supervisors, relative to the re-routing of street cars.

Communication from Dredgmen's Union No. 493, request to withdraw from this Council as they have located in Stockton. Request complied with. From Electrical Workers, No. 332, San Jose, Cal., condemning the action of L. C. Grasser. Moved that resolutions be printed in "Labor Clarion" and copy forwarded to "Organized Labor" with a request that they be published. Carried. From M. E. Decker, requesting leave of absence for three weeks. Request granted.

Whereas, Our International Vice President, L. C. Grasser, has stooped so low as to agree to furnish constitutional scabs or strike breakers to the Pacific Gas & Electric Company against the union Electrical Workers now on strike, and

Whereas, These Electrical Workers now on strike are true union men, fighting a hard battle to gain recognition of the Light and Power Council in order that they may obtain that which rightfully belongs to them, and

Whereas, We firmly believe in the co-operation of all trades, and that International officers of these trades should lend assistance in a fight against such a powerful and strongly financed corporation as the Pacific Gas & Electric Company to the end that the best possible settlement be made and conditions obtained, and

Whereas, An action of this kind tends not only to the destruction of the Union, but to the discredit of all unions, and International officers as well, therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 332, I. B. E. W., condemns in the strongest terms possible the action

of its officer and feels most deeply ashamed and disgraced at such conduct, and requests that this action be called to the attention of the International President to the end that this shall not occur again in this district; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Santa Clara Building Trades Council, Central Labor Council, Local No. 250, I. B. E. W., and the San Francisco Labor Council.

**Reports of Unions.**—Waiters—Are picketing the White Lunch Cafeteria; requested Secretary to wire fraternal greetings to International Convention, and invite them to hold next convention in this city. Stationary Firemen—Strike of Light and Power Council looks good; men standing firm; men from Chicago refused to go to work on struck job. Carpenters No. 1082—Have endorsed the strike of the Light and Power Council. Moving Picture Operators—Dual organization out of business in this city and Oakland; employers forming partnerships to avoid living up to union rules. Teamsters No. 85—Have donated \$250 to the Light and Power Council. Cooks—Have endorsed the strike of the Light and Power Council. Pile Drivers—Have pledged moral and financial assistance. Garment Workers—Have endorsed the strike and donated \$25. Wireless Telegraphers—Have settled strike satisfactory to union. Housesmiths—Will assist Light and Power Council. Upholsterers donated \$50 to Light and Power Council and \$25 to Wireless Telegraphers. Steam Engineers—Did not issue cards to Firemen. Millmen No. 423—Endorsed the strike of Light and Power Council. Cracker Packers—Endorsed the strike and pledged financial assistance. Web Pressmen—Men still out on the Examiner. Machinists—Reported there would be a mass meeting of all men on strike in Oakland, at the Rice Institute, Sunday, at 2:30 p. m., June 8th. Butchers—Have endorsed the strike of Light and Power Council and will assist financially. Laundry Workers—Reported having fair success with laundry owners. Carpenters No. 483—Have endorsed the strike of the Light and Power Council and will give financial assistance.

At this time Mr. John Z. White addressed the delegates in a very interesting manner on the subject of "Home Rule in Taxation." At the conclusion of his remarks it was moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. White. Carried.

Mr. Norman W. Pendleton addressed the Council relative to students of the University acting as strikebreakers. Moved that the matter be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee. Carried.

**Executive Committee**—Recommend that the communication from the Central Labor Council, Portland, Ore., be filed as the time is too short for re-consideration. Recommend that the application for a boycott on the Empire Theatre be left in the hands of the Secretary for investigation. That the matter relative to picketing the restaurant at 188 Fourth Street be referred to the Secretary for investigation. Also the complaint of the Brass and Chandelier Workers. On the appeal for financial assistance from the Wireless Telegraphers, recommends that inasmuch as the strike has been settled that the communication be filed. Recommend that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with Local No. 6, I. B. E. W., and request a retraction of certain statements made in communication to this Council on May 27. Recommended the endorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Typographical Union No. 21, subject to the endorsement of the Allied Printing Trades Council. On the request of the Light and Power Council to declare the Pacific Gas and Electric Company unfair, committee recommends that the Pacific Gas and Electric Company be declared an unfair job.

Moved to concur in the report of the committee. Amendment—That a committee of ten (10) be appointed, five from the Building Trades Council and five from this Council, to confer to the end that a settlement might be reached in

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Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

LAST WEEK OF CECILIA LOFTUS

A GREAT NEW SHOW

LOUIS A. SIMON and KATHRYN OSTERMAN in the miniature musical comedy "A Persian Garden"; FRED BOND and FREMONT BENTON, in "Handkerchief No. 15"; JOE JACKSON, The European Vagabond; EUNICE BURNHAM and CHARLES IRWIN, "A Song Sketch at the Piano"; LOUIS LONDON in Character Song Studies; MONTAMBO and WELLS in Acrobatic Funosities; NEW EDISON TALKING MOVING PICTURES; MATTHEWS and SHAYNE.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

## WHEN ORDERING CUSTOM-MADE TAILORING



Demand of your Merchant Tailor that this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

# CAN'T BUST 'EM

## OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

# ARGONAUT SHIRTS



the present controversy. Sixty-six in favor, and 92 against. Previous question called for and put on the motion. One hundred and seventeen in favor, 31 against. Report of committee concurred in.

**New Business**—The Secretary called the Council's attention to a communication which had been sent out to all employers of labor, by the California Employers' Federation, in reference to the question of the referendum and initiative on Senate Bill 905, Workmen's Compensation Act. Moved that the Secretary send copy of communication to all affiliated unions. Carried.

**Receipts**—Granite Cutters, \$4; House Movers \$4; Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters, \$12; Web Pressmen, \$6; Typographical, \$20; Amalgamated Carpenters, \$16; Milkers, \$4; Carpenters No. 483, \$20; Upholsterers, \$6; Bartenders, \$14; Machinists, \$20; Box Makers, \$4; Tailors, \$8; Carpenters No. 304, \$2; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$10; Mold Makers, \$2; Pavers, \$4; Rammermen, \$2; Sugar Workers, \$4; Millmen No. 422, \$20; Elevator Conductors, \$6; Donations to Light and Power Council—Teamsters, \$250; Upholsterers, \$50; Donations to Wireless Telegraphers—\$80; Label Section—\$10.50; Total receipts, \$578.50.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; office postage, \$5; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$21; Hall Assn., \$57.50; Pacific Telephone Company, \$25.78; Labor Clarion, \$30; H. S. Crocker Co., binder, \$11.50; W. N. Brunt Co., \$2.25; Donation to Light and Power Council, \$300; Wireless Telegraphers, \$80; Label Section, \$10.50; Postal Telegraph Company, \$14.16; Total expenses, \$622.69.

Adjourned at 1:15 a. m.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

#### LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Regular Meeting Held June 4, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m. President and Vice President being absent, Brother Ryan of Carpenters No. 483 was elected chairman.

**Roll Call of Officers**—President B. Schonhoff and Vice President T. J. Mahoney noted absent. Sister Mahoney excused.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read. Brother Schonhoff arrived, taking his place as President.

**Credentials**—From Boot and Shoe Workers for Geo. Harris vice Barney Saulner, Beata Lingren vice Barney Marks, received and delegates seated.

**Communications**—From Cigar Makers, Moving Picture Operators, Painters and Typographical Union complying with request in behalf of Glove Workers, order filed; from J. E. Donovan, wanting to buy film, filed and Secretary instructed to offer the film for sale to the International of the Boot and Shoe Workers; from Retail Shoe Clerks, announcing that Brother J. P. Griffin is eligible to the merchandise order, filed and prize awarded; from Textile Workers informing the Section that letter regarding entertainment given by the Section arrived too late, filed; from Chauffeurs' Union asking for the use of the bill board, for the purpose of advertising the firm of Julius S. Godeau unfair to organized labor, filed, and Secretary to answer communication; from Garment Workers International Office, Ide Bros. of Albany, Paul B. Hay of San Francisco, regarding the "Bell Brand" collar, referred to Garment Workers' Local, asking for their co-operation; from Moving Picture Operators, asking for space on bill board, referred to Agitation Committee; from Garment Workers of St. Louis, asking that a committee be appointed to visit the Wolf Co. in regard to unfair product of Schwab Clothing Co. of St. Louis, complied with.

**Bills**—Hall Assn., rent, \$8; "Labor Clarion," subscription, \$1.25; S. N. Wood & Co., merchandise order, \$3; Wobbers, printing posts, \$2.50; W. B. Brusker Co., merchandise order, \$6; Secre-

tary, salary, postage and expenses, \$8.15; Deering Bros., merchandise order, \$3; ordered paid.

**Reports of Unions**—Janitors and Hatters report they have complied with request regarding Glove Workers' Union.

**Report of Agitation Committee**—Secretary instructed to send circular letter to all unions in regard to union label goods in the Labor Day parade; recommends that space on bill board be divided in three sections, so as to be able to give a chance to more than one union to advertise their label; recommends that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with Sister Nolan, asking her for the names and addresses of the members of the Women's Union Label League for the purpose of arranging a meeting; concurred in.

Secretary reports having visited Janitors' Union and finding Brother Street eligible to the merchandise order, concurred in and prize awarded; Secretary read a letter addressed to the San Francisco Labor Council, answering the report of the directors of the "Labor Clarion," approved and ordered sent.

**New Business**—Brothers Leslie and Sharpe of the Light and Power Council addressed the Section on the strike against the Pacific Gas & Electric Company and by motion the Section went on record endorsing the strike; Sister Edith Suter, President of the Garment Workers' Local of Los Angeles, announced the strike against Newmark & Co., of that city, manufacturers of the "Merit" brand shirt. She is accompanied by Sister M. Pardue and they are visiting the merchants throughout the State, asking them to stop handling this unfair product.

**Good for the Section**—Brother Erikson urged the Section to get together and try to bring the Women's Label League to organize and help create a demand for the label.

Meeting adjourned at 10:10 p. m.

E. GUTH, Secretary

#### ORPHEUM.

Miss Cecilia Loftus still continues to delight audiences at the Orpheum, and will continue for another week, with a new programme. The coming bill will be rich in novelty, variety and merit and will include six entirely new acts. Louis A. Simon and Kathryn Osterman, assisted by a company of fourteen, will appear in "A Persian Garden." Frederick Bond and Fremont Benton will amuse with their laughable farce, "Handkerchief No. 15." Mr. Bond and Miss Benton are sterling artists and always a delightful feature of any programme. With only a bicycle so completely dilapidated as to be apparently falling to pieces, Joe Jackson, the European Vagabond, will contribute a clever and humorous bit of pantomime. Eunice Burnham and Charles Irwin will present "A Song Sketch at the Piano." Louis London will be heard in his character song studies. His "Come West My Indian Squaw" is given in an Indian make-up. Montambo and Wells, marvelous comedy acrobats, will introduce an act which is alternately thrilling and diverting. Matthews and Shayne in their amusing skit "A Night on the Bowery" and new Edison Talking Moving Pictures will complete one of the finest bills ever offered in vaudeville.

#### MACHINISTS NEGOTIATING.

Officials of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information, as well as officers of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, are assisting the machinists in their negotiations with the employers for the purpose, if possible, of securing a settlement of the present strike. The machinists are out demanding an eight-hour day and a minimum wage scale of \$3.25 per day. It is stated that the machinists are willing to waive the immediate inauguration of the eight-hour day, provided a date can be agreed upon during the early part of the coming year on which the shorter workday will become effective. There seems to be an impression prevailing that an adjustment of this difficulty will soon be had.



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Mission Branch, 2572 Mission Street, Between 21st and 22nd; Richmond District Branch, S. W. Corner Clement and 7th Ave.; Haight Street Branch, S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere.

December 31, 1912:

Assets .....	\$53,315,495.84
Capital actually paid up in Cash.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	1,708,879.63
Employees' Pension Fund .....	148,850.22
Number of Depositors.....	59,144

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

There are two kinds of whiskey

## Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

And -- well, what's the use?

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: JUNE RED ON WHITE.

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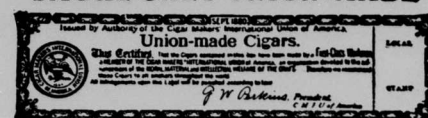
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Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint avenue, San Francisco.

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BLUE LABEL CIGARS



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Telephone Douglas 3178



JUNE, 1913

## LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

\*Linotype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(114)	Arnberger, T. R.	718 Mission
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672 Haight
(211)	Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	440 Sansome
(48)	Baldwin & McKay	166 Valencia
(77)	Bardell Art Printing Co.	343 Front
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16)	Bartow & Co.	516 Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips	509-511 Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	138 Second
(65)	*Blair-Murdock Co.	63 Fremont
(99)	*Bolte & Braden	50 Main
(196)	Borgel & Downie	718 Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus	346 Sansome
(93)	Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	935 Market
(220)	Calendar Press	340 Sansome
(176)	*California Press	708 Montgomery
(90)	*Canessa Printing Co.	251-253 Bush
(39)	*Carlisle, A. & Co.	3358 Twenty-second
(22)	Collins, C. J.	516 Mission
(206)	Colonial Press	3256 Twenty-second
(142)	*Crocker, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
(12)	Dettner Press	451 Bush
(179)	*Donaldson & Moll	568 Clay
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(102)	Fleming & Co.	24 Main
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53)	Foster & Short	342 Howard
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74)	Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75)	Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(56)	*Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(19)	*Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(185)	Iler Printing Co., Inc.	516 Mission
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(98)	Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(42)	Jewish Voice	340 Sansome
(124)	Johnson, E. C. & Co.	1272 Folsom
(113)	Keystone Press	3684 Eighteenth
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray	534 Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow	243 Front
(118)	Levingston, L.	317 Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(9)	*Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(23)	Majestic Press	315 Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(79)	McElvaine Press, The	1182 Market
(1)	Miller & Miller	619 Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman	362 Clay
(58)	Monahan, John	311 Battery
(24)	Morris-Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(115)	*Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.	928 Fillmore
(91)	McNicoll, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(105)	*Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(208)	*Neubarth & Co. J. J.	330 Jackson
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(87)	Norcross, Frank G.	1246 Castro
(149)	North Beach Record	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(104)	Owl Printing Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery	2484 Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(70)	*Phillips & Van Orden	509-511 Howard
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(109)	Primo Press	67 First
(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(33)	Reynard Press	72 Second
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320 Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.	643 Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(218)	Rossi, S. J.	517 Columbus Ave.
(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union	818 Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.
(157)	*Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The	147-151 Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(178)	Starkweathers, Inc.	343 Front
(27)	Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(10)	*Sunset Publishing House	448-478 Fourth
(28)	*Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission

(63)	*Telegraph Press	66 Turk
(86)	Ten Bosch Co., The	121 Second
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(177)	United Presbyterian Press	1074 Guerrero
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(51)	Wagner & Widup Printing Co.	1071 Mission
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(36)	West End Press	2385 California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(34)	Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.	774 Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

## BOOKBINDERS.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(93)	Brown & Power	327 California
(142)	Crocker Co., H. S.	230-240 Brannan
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company	560 Mission
(56)	Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(225)	John F. Hogan Co.	343 Front
(19)	Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C.	147-151 Minna
(100)	Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	67 First
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(130)	McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531 Clay
(115)	Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105)	Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.	545-547 Mission
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(200)	Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
(28)	Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(232)	Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford	117 Grant Ave.
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(133)	Webster, Fred	Ecker and Stevenson

## CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(240)	National Carton and Label Company	412-414 Mission
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## LITHOGRAPHERS.

(129)	Britton & Rey	560 Sacramento
(234)	Galloway Litho Co.	511 Howard
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(236)	Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison

## NEWSPAPERS.

(139)	*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	340 Sansome
(8)	*Bulletin	767 Market
(121)	California Demokrat	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11)	*Call The	Third and Market
(40)	*Chronicle	Chronicle Building
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal	44-46 East
(25)	*Daily News	340 Ninth
(94)	Journal of Commerce	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21)	Labor Clarion	316 Fourteenth
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo	641 Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The	643 Stevenson
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News	118 Columbus Ave.
(144)	Organized Labor	1122 Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant	423 Sacramento
(61)	*Post	727 Market
(60)	*Recorder, The	643 Stevenson
(84)	*San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.
(7)	*Star, The	1122-1124 Mission

## PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press	348A Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

(205)	Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	109 New Montgomery
(97)	Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53 Third
(204)	Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.	563 Clay
(202)	Congdon Process Engraver	635 Montgomery
(123)	Franklin Photo Eng. Co.	118 Columbus Ave.
(198)	San Francisco Engraving Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(199)	Sierra Art and Engraving	343 Front
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth

## MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency	880 Mission
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## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it

American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California and Economic Laundry, 26th & York.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Carson Glove Works, San Rafael.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son., 1256 McAllister.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Isaak Einstein, who came to San Francisco some eight months ago to work on the "Jewish Voice," has contracted lead poisoning and on advice of his physician to seek a change of climate, left Tuesday morning for Salt Lake City. His wife accompanied him.

J. J. Chaudet of the "Journal of Commerce" chapel has gone to the mountains for a three-weeks' outing, taking with him a full outfit of fishing and hunting paraphernalia and a determination to secure his share of all kinds of game.

Representative George Mitchell received a charter application on Monday last from the printers of Petaluma. Twelve names are appended to the application. Petaluma has been under the jurisdiction of Santa Rosa for the past three years, and the printers have come to the conclusion that it is time for them to have their own organization, on account of the distance from Santa Rosa and the fact that it is almost impossible for the card men of Petaluma to attend the meetings of No. 577.

Jack Seratt departed Tuesday morning for Phoenix, Arizona. Jack has not enjoyed the best of health lately, and hopes that the change of climate will be beneficial.

From his mountain home near Colfax, Calif., A. S. Winchester, a veteran member of No. 21, has sent out thousands of small silk badges bearing the slogan: "You may give California to the Japs, but you can't deliver the goods." Mr. Winchester retired from active work at the printing business some years ago, but his interest in the labor movement continues unabated.

Fred Barker will be one of the delegates representing Spokane union at the Nashville convention.

The expense of Secretary of State W. J. Bryan and private secretary for the ten-day trip from Washington to Sacramento, Cal., and return was \$274. J. M. Lynch drew \$321.25 as expenses for a ten-day trip from Indianapolis to Rochester.—"Western Laborer."

At the meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society held last Sunday afternoon F. F. Bebergall was initiated, J. H. Jansen elected and applications for membership received from Harry T. Darr, Jack Domergue and Myron A. Dawson. The next meeting of the society will be the semi-annual, July 13th.

George Moore has returned from Klamath Falls and Edgar Choate went up to work on the same paper in the hope of benefiting his health.

It has just come to the attention of the "Labor Clarion" of a marriage consummated between two parties well known to the printing craft, by cognomen, Edward Ormsby and Miss Mollie Sprague. The former is a member of Typographical Union No. 21 in good standing, and the latter was formerly proofreader for various printing establishments in this city. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Dr. B. C. Best, 506 Haight Street, on Sunday, June 1st, from whence they departed for a week's sojourn at Santa Cruz. They will reside on the other side of the bay. They received many valuable gifts from friends and relatives. Mr. Joe Wilson, 437 Sacramento Street, where Mr. Ormsby is associated, presented the bride and groom with a valuable bronze drop electric lamp. The marriage was quite a surprise to the many friends of both parties, and let us hope for their success, a long life and a happy one.

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**Florist**

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO



# DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226. Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternative Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.  
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.  
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.  
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Shubert Hall, 16th and Mission.  
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.  
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.  
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.  
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.  
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.  
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet every Thursday evening, 804 Mission.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets at Custom House at call of chair.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gardners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.  
Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horsehoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 A. M.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.  
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.  
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.  
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.  
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters 343 Van Ness ave.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Sail Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.  
Ship Stewards No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.  
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.  
Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.  
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.  
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.  
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 237, Investors' Bldg., 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.  
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.  
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

## Notes in Union Life

The following deaths have occurred in union circles in this city during the past week: Charlie Calhoun and Patrick H. Hannon of the riggers and stevedores, James Glackin, George H. Hanson of the carpenters, James Boylan of the riggers and stevedores, and Benjamin Swanson of the steamfitters.

The 41st anniversary celebration of Iron Molders' Union No. 164 will be held at Shellmound Park next Sunday. Among the many valuable gate prizes will be two cooking ranges, the product of home industry, made entirely by members of the Molders' Union. They have been donated by two local manufacturing plants.

The Plasterers' Union has called out all members who were working for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, in pursuance with advice of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Steam Engineers' Union No. 64 will elect officers tomorrow night. The candidates are: President, P. L. Ennor; vice presidents, C. V. Bregard, C. H. Godfrey, T. C. Aarkrogh; recording secretary, J. W. Maher; financial secretary, W. R. Towne, Guy Rogers; treasurer, D. Richardson; conductor, J. D. Armitage; guard, J. McCaul; business agent, W. R. Towne, Guy Rogers; organizer, C. Cortis; trustee, J. Witcosky; auditors, J. J. Tally, C. V. Bregard, G. R. Fitzgerald; delegates to local joint executive board, H. J. Mitchell, J. W. Maher, J. J. Tally; delegates to Building Trades Council, W. R. Towne; to Labor Council, H. J. Mitchell, J. J. Tally, J. W. Maher, W. T. Brandon, P. L. Ennor and W. R. Towne; to Label Section, Guy Rogers, D. Condon and Charles Brown.

Grocery Clerks' Union has elected these officers: President, W. R. Cammack; first vice-president, L. T. Brown; second vice-president, O. F. Donnelly; recording secretary, W. G. Desepte; guide, H. Frericks; guardian, C. Schomaker; trustee, N. Pederson; delegates to Labor Council, Cammack, Frericks, Pederson; to Label Section, Desepte and A. H. Bierman; to Provision Trades Council, Cammack, Frericks and Desepte.

United Laborers' Union No. 1 will hold a special meeting next Tuesday evening which will be addressed by Will J. French, of the State Industrial Accident Board, on the subject of the prevention of accident and workmen's compensation. The lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon views.

George C. Thrasher of the Typographical Union is now permanently located in his law office in the Foxcroft building on Post street, near Kearny.

Senator Martin of Virginia has announced that he intends to urge the enactment of his bill to prevent the employment of both husbands and wives by the government. By a cursory investigation of the various government departments it is brought to light that the custom of both husbands and wives working for the government is common. The bill of Senator Martin has been introduced and will be pressed for passage upon the ground that husbands should support their wives, and that the government should not countenance the employment of husbands and their wives.

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SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

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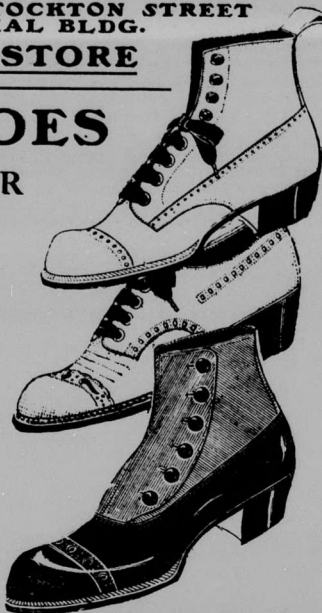
Special Offerings in the Best of Foot-wear—Sold at prices that mean a saving to you of from 50c to \$1.50 on each pair purchased.

Tan Calf Button Shoes, Hi-Toe Shape, Sewed Soles—Military Heels ..... \$2.50

Patent Colt Lace Shoes—Newest Styles..... \$3.00

Tan Russia and Patent Colt Oxfords—All the New Shapes and Patterns.....\$2.50 to \$4.00

Hand Welt Button and Lace Shoes—All leathers—Extra High Grade—Every Shape and Style.....\$4.00 to \$5.00



## Personal and Local

The Steam Laundry Workers' Union has negotiated an agreement with the Laundry Owners' Association whereby the majority of the girls employed in local laundries will secure a substantial increase in wages. The agreement, which will become operative at once, will run for a period of four years and will affect practically every steam laundry in San Francisco.

Teamsters' Union No. 85 at its last meeting donated \$250 to the Light and Power Council to assist in conducting the fight against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

The thirty-second grand annual gathering and games of the San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club will be held at Shell Mound Park on July 4th.

W. F. Ries will speak at Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate avenue, Sunday, June 15th, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Socialist party.

Lucy E. Parsons, widow of Albert R. Parsons, one of the Haymarket martyrs of Chicago, will deliver four lectures at 925 Golden Gate avenue, the first to be given next Sunday evening, the subject being: "The Labor Movement in America for the Past Fifty Years." Mrs. Parsons is an eloquent talker and it will be well worth your while to hear her. Read the advertisement on inside cover page.

The Gas Workers' Union of San Jose has instructed its secretary to forward to Andrew J. Gallagher, President of the San Francisco Labor Council, a letter commending him for the stand he has taken on the strike of the Light and Power Council. They have also requested the San Jose Labor Council to take similar action.

The reception and banquet given in Labor Temple at San Jose last Friday night by the United Labor Club with Paul Scharrenberg, Senator Frank Benson and Assemblyman Dan Hayes as the guests of honor, was attended by fully 750 people, including a large number of women. Scharrenberg made the principal address of the occasion, reviewing the work of the recent Legislature from the standpoint of Labor.

Workmen's Circle picnic benefit for political refugees. The Workmen's Circle will hold their seventh annual picnic, Sunday, June 15th, at Glen Park, city, for the benefit of a political refugee defense fund. The committee in charge promises a good time for everybody.

The Scottish Thistle Club is to give an entertainment in the Valencia Theatre on the evening of July 1st.

The New York Federated Trades and Labor Council has advised the San Francisco Labor Council that it stands with labor of the Pacific Coast on the Japanese question, and heartily indorses the recently enacted anti-alien land law.

The Socialist party county convention indorsed the bond issue for the extension of the municipal railway and urges its members to turn out on election day.

Washington reports predict that the Seamen's Bill will pass Congress and be signed by the President at this session. This bill, in effect, removes the shackles from seafaring men and gives them the same liberty to leave their employment as landmen. Andrew Furuseth has devoted his life to secure this legislation, and some of his appeals for democracy, with which he has flooded Congress during all these years, remind one of the classics in Magna Charta days. At the A. F. of L. Rochester convention, in discussing this question with a trade unionist, Furuseth declared he "would burn the universe" to secure this law. This incident only reflexed his intense feelings on a subject that has become his second nature. If the Washington story proves true, Andy will surely forget himself long enough to dance a hornpipe, or do something equally devilish. And even if he doesn't, trade unionists throughout the world will congratulate this stern-visaged old Viking, who has pleaded for the sailorman's interests from Patagonia to Greenland and from the Golden Gate to the China Sea.—Toledo "Union Leader."

John I. Nolan, former secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, now Congressman from the fifth district, with Mrs. Nolan, has left Washington on a visit to the Panama canal.

### EXPOSITION ARRANGEMENTS.

The concessions district at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, corresponding to the wonderful "Midway" in Chicago, will be one of the most marvelous and attractive sections of the Exposition. Many of the amusements will be presented for the first time and will be notable not only for their great size and artistic excellence but also because they are selected with a view to their educational value. The art of presenting cycloramas and dioramas upon an elaborate scale has advanced rapidly in the past few years and the Exposition will present the world's progress in this respect.

The number of applications for concessions is said by Mr. Frank Burt, the director of concessions, to be totally unprecedented in the history of expositions. So far more than six thousand applications for concessions have been received and seventy-five applications, involving an expenditure of \$6,800,000, have been accepted. The remainder are rapidly undergoing the scrutiny of experts. Applications from all portions of America and Europe are increasing. Ideas for striking features or novelties are welcomed.

More than seven thousand people, it is estimated, will be employed in the concessions district, and between ten and twelve million dollars will be spent in installation in the concessions division when the Exposition is under way.

Director Burt has received hundreds of suggestions for naming the main street of the concessions section. Chicago has the "Midway;" St. Louis, "The Pike"; Portland, "The Trail"; and Seattle, the "Pay Streak."

The concessions and admissions committee is seriously considering adopting a name that will be significant of the completion of the Panama Canal, which is to be celebrated in this city in 1915. Among the names suggested are "The Locks," "The Canal," "The Zone," "The Isthmus" and "The Ditch."

It has been suggested that the gates of the concessions district be replicas of the great locks at Gatun, and the entrance be made through "Spillways" and during Exposition hours the locks will open like huge gates to admit spectators.

The whole concessions district will be three thousand feet in length and will run through the center of the concessions district, sixty-five acres in area.

Half way along the length of the thoroughfare will lie the superb "Plaza of Wonders," an area 250x300 feet. Surrounding the plaza will be buildings of impressive Roman architecture, in which will be housed many amusement novelties. Here also will be located a great band stand, the sub-offices of the division of concessions, and a fire station where methods of preserving life will be illustrated.

In the decorative scheme around the plaza will be 140,000 lights, rendering it the glory spot of the night life of the Exposition. In the center of the plaza will be the highest flag pole in the world, a giant flag staff donated by the City of Astoria, 246 feet high and over five feet in diameter at its base.

"The concessions section," said Director Burt, "will be one of the most brilliant and attractive sections of the Exposition. The concessions will be notable not only for their great size and splendor and artistic excellence of their presentation, but also for the fact that they are being selected with a view to their educational value."

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